

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 25

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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1882.

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NUMBER 300

President Arthur is becoming quite handy in getting up surprises.

John Kelly purposes to run for mayor. If he doesn't make any more out of it than he did running for Albany, he may as well lay down the shillalah.

The latest sensation they have had in Lincoln, Nebraska, was on Saturday, when a man having the small-pox was found roaming the streets of that city.

Judge Charles B. Mason, who died at Burlington, Iowa, on Saturday, was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the Territory of Wisconsin under President Van Buren.

The weekly shooting of a Chicago policeman occurred in that city early Sunday morning. The victim is Officer James Curtis. He was shot by two negroes, but the world is thought not to be dangerous.

The Inter Ocean says the Wisconsin Legislature has decided to make a new county in this State and call it Garfield. The Wisconsin Senate decided by a vote of some 20 to 6 not to organize the county of Garfield.

It is said that the most surprised of any man in regard to the justiceship was Mr. Conkling himself. His surprise was probably something like Mark Twain's when he was called to make a certain speech at a banquet in London.

A dispatch from Washington is authority for the statement that a gentleman who has read the full text of Mr. Blaine's oration on Garfield says it is beyond question, the greatest effort of his life. "And," said this gentleman, "there will not be a dry eye in that vast assemblage when the oration is delivered."

A sensation was caused in New York on Saturday by the arrival of a man at Castle Garden from Europe who had two well-developed horns as large as those of a yearling calf. He is about 45 years old, and the horns began to show themselves when he was about 8 years old. European physicians decided that the horns could not be amputated without endangering his life.

The polygamy Legislature of Utah has adopted a memorial to Congress against the passage of the bill to suppress plural marriages. The Legislature says it is an attempt to break down local self-government in Utah and to rob the Territory of its prosperity. The memorial then accuses the representatives of the Federal government in Utah of every species of wrong-doing possible to officers or men. For cheek and unblushing affrontry, the Mormon Legislature beats Guiteau.

General Grant's phenomenal luck has deserted him again. A dispatch from New York says that he was caught on the Louisville & Nashville decline for a large amount. The dispatch says, "He got in with Victor S. Newcomb some time ago, and Mr. Newcomb having more stock than he wanted and possibly foreseeing the inevitable decline saw also a good chance to dispose of a good block away up in the neighborhood of 100. General Grant purchased something like 1,300 shares, and was reported to be a very sick man when the stock went down to 67 a few days ago.

The tickets of admission to the Garfield Memorial services held in the hall of the House at Washington, have been sold as high as \$20 a piece. One wealthy Congressman who has a good many friends is reported to have offered \$20 each for fifteen tickets. A local paper advertises a ticket for \$25. There has not been such a demand for tickets since the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson.

The demand is so great that some who were very near to General Garfield have found it difficult to secure tickets. Steward Crump, for instance, who nursed the suffering President through those weary weeks, had considerable trouble to-day to obtain a ticket for himself.

If reports do not deceive us, we are going to have another learned blacksmith to take the place of the late Elihu Burritt. The new learned blacksmith is Ambrose S. Otley, and his shop is at Booth's Corner, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He works hard at the forge, but is about to publish a book of 500 pages which he has named "Curiosities of the Bible." He has spent nearly thirteen years in the preparation of the work, and has gone through the Bible thirteen times with a minute examination of every verse, deducing from it whatever he thought might appeal to the curious interest of readers, and his knowledge of the Scriptures is said to be marvelous.

Preservation.

The French method of preserving timber by the application of lime is said to work well. The plan is to soak planks in a tank and put over a layer of quicklime, which is gradually soaked with water. Timber for mines requires about a week to be thoroughly impregnated, and other wood more or less time, according to its thickness. The wood acquires remarkable consistency and hardness, it is stated, on being subjected to this simple process, and the assertion is made that it will never rot. Beech-wood prepared in this way for hammers and other tools for iron works is found to acquire the hardness of oak, without parting with any of its elasticity or toughness, and it also lasts longer.

A Chicago physician — perhaps an amateur — claims that the winter cholera in that city is a forerunner of a cholera scourge next summer.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

William Heilwaggon will Hang in Rockford on March 24th.

Senator Sawyer and Congressman Williams Advocating Increase in Postal Clerk Salaries.

Death of Hon. Charles B. Mason, of Burlington, Iowa.

The Self Murder of Joseph W. Curtis, of Milwaukee.

A Number of Disastrous Fires in Different Portions of the Country.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

THANKFUL TO HANG.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 26.—Judge Smith held an adjourned meeting of the circuit court yesterday to hear a motion for a new trial in the case of William Heilwaggon, who was tried in January, and sentenced to death, for the murder of his son's wife. The crime was committed in September, at Hampton. The Judge overruled the motion, and sentenced the prisoner to be hanged March 24. Upon receiving the sentence, he thanked the court with the utmost indifference. Heilwaggon was convicted on circumstantial evidence, which fixed the guilt on him, as the court remarked, beyond a reasonable doubt. The murder was committed at night while the son was at work at Davenport. The body was taken into a corn-field, and a stack of corn erected over it. The murderer then went to see his son about his (the son's) wife being sick, but before they arrived at home he informed his son that his wife was dead. In the meantime the people of Mampton were alarmed about the absence of Mrs. Heilwaggon. The convicted man does not stand well with his own family. A sister in Adams county requested permission to furnish the rope to hang her brother.

It is the height of folly to wait until you are in bed with disease you may not get over for months, when you can be cured during the early symptoms by Parker's Ginger Tonic. We have now the sickliest families made the healthiest by a timely use of this pure medicine. —*Observer.*

SELF-MURDER.

Joseph W. Curtis, a Prominent Citizen of Milwaukee, Commits Suicide.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 25.—The arrest of Joseph W. Curtis and the attendant social surprise was published in The Tribune of yesterday morning. But this forenoon was left for the shocking of the community. At about eight o'clock this morning Mr. Curtis overcome by his crime, ended his earthly existence by a bullet through the brain. The news spread like wildfire, as Curtis was one of the best known men in the city. Mr. Curtis was bailed out of jail late Friday night, and did not retire till much later. As a consequence he slept late, and the first known of his waking was a pistol report which rang through the house at about 8 o'clock this morning. His wife is an invalid, and the servant was hastily dispatched to the room, only to find Curtis' head in a pool of blood lying on the pillow. A smoking revolver lay near the bedside and a blackened spot on the pillow showed he had shot himself while still reclining in bed. The blood flowed from his mouth, ears, eyes, nose, and the wound. The servant has already alarmed the neighbors, and soon Mr. E. H. Abbott, counsel for the Wisconsin Central railway, and Dr. Marks were at the bedside. The Doctor probed the wound, which was on the left side of the head, and found the ball—from a 22-calibre old-style Smith & Wesson revolver—had penetrated the brain, the temporal bone. Mr. Curtis did not recover consciousness and died at half past 12 o'clock to-day. He was 37 years of age, and was born at Paw Paw, Mich. He has acted as private secretary to the managers of the Wisconsin Central road and the Phillips & Colby Construction company for the past eighteen years. Curtis was much trusted, and only yesterday checks to the amount of \$40,000 were signed for him. His accounts are all right.

Judge Charles B. Mason, a Pioneer of the State of Iowa, Passes Away.

BURLINGTON, Ia., February 25.—The Hon. Charles B. Mason, one of the most prominent members of the bar of Iowa and a pioneer of the State, died in this city to-day in the 78th year of his age. Judge Mason was born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1804, and received a common school education. In 1825 he was appointed to a cadetship at the West Point Military Academy, and attended that institution contemporaneously with Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, and Prof. Mitchell. He graduated in 1829 at the head of his class, and was appointed professor of mathematics at the institute, which position he held for two years, when he resigned and studied law, and after his admission to the bar practiced his profession at Newburg, New York. Subsequently he removed to New York city, and became associate editor of the Evening Post of that city, and during Mr. Bryant's absence in Europe had editorial charge of the paper. In 1836 he removed to Wisconsin Territory and located at Elk Grove, near Galena, where in 1837 he married Angelina Gear, an aunt of ex-Governor Gear, of Iowa. In the same year he was appointed by President Van Buren prosecuting-attorney for the Territory of Wisconsin, whereupon he moved to this city, which was at that time one of the capitals of the Territory. When Wisconsin was admitted into the Union and Iowa erected into a Territory, he was appointed chief-justice of the new territory by President Van Buren, which position he held until the admission of Iowa as a State in 1850. Judge Mason was appointed on the commission to codify the laws of the State, and such was the ability displayed by him that the compilation by that commission is to-day known as "Mason's Code."

—*Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 26.—Conway, the first town west of here on the Fort Smith Railway was visited at 1:15 o'clock this morning by a disastrous conflagration, destroying ten mercantile houses and a considerable portion of the contents. Loss cannot be estimated less than \$100,000.*

—*West Brookfield, Mass., Feb. 26.—Faulkner & Co.'s, boot store burned this morning. Loss, \$40,000; partially insured.*

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THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1882.

The circulation of the GAZETTE is larger than the combined circulation of any five newspapers in Rock county.

XANTIPPE DEFENDED.

Xantippe, I know, was a terrible scold. But the scold of that story's been told: Xan had to worry, and eat, and contrive To keep half a dozen young "Socées" alive, While their slovenly old father—the wise Soc— rated.

Penitence, hating and bare to the knees, Delighted all Athens with wise saws and grave.

But the wise maxims which Socrates said Не оправданы for the youngsters a morsel of bread.

With never a shoe for herself or the boys, What wonder the madam was given to noise?

He dearly loved Athens—her forum and walk."

And the cavalier crowd that his

Was attached to her soil, and on face, neck and limb.

That soul was quite largely attached to him.

For in the forum, the workshop or gate.

At morning, at noon or at midnight he'd drap;

He'd talk of the beautiful—goodness knows why.

Or sleep, divin'd from out the blue sky;

But, in spite of his wit, Xantippe ne'er went Through the old yellow's clothing, and lisped up a cent!

She was like a slave, but he sat at his ease.

While "chiming" with Crito or Euripides!

The stow-paw was broken and nothing strew,

Each chair had the rickets—the table askew,

The bed for the group, a Sicilian plank,

And still he kept "chiming"—the logical "crank!"

Now, Socrates held that a man was well fed

Whose menu consisted of water and bread.

But he agreed: For you see, the improvident cuss

Never earned for the youngsters the first obolus.

He'd eat it all day—but work? Not a bit!

(His speeches were marvels of beauty and wit.)

No wonder she stormed! No wonder she

ran!

And went for him there with her mop till he

paled!

She doused his old tog with dish-water-toul,

And took up her voice till it reached a wild howl!

No wonder she turned out a bit of a shrew!

I think the old lady had reason; don't you?

ABOUT OTTERS.

Among the animals that live partly in the water and partly on the land, that can run about on the shore and breathe the air just as well, can, and yet dive under the water and swim like a fish, one of the most interesting is the otter. A common otter is about the size of a small dog, having a narrow body two feet long, and very short legs. It is covered with handsome fur next to its skin, and outside of this there is a coat of long, coarse hair.

As this animal is very fond of the water, and lives principally on fish, it makes its home on the shore of a creek or river. This home is a hole underground, generally quite close to the water. The entrance to the burrow is always under water, and leads upward to the main apartment, which is dug out as high up in a bank as possible, so that, in case of a flood in the stream, the water will not rise up along the entrance-way and into the otter's house. Sometimes the animal makes two or three chambers, one above another, so that, in case the water should rise in a lower room, he and his family could go up higher, and keep dry. He does not mind being under the water for a time, but he cannot live under water. From the top of his house up to the surface of the ground he makes a small hole to let in air; so, you see, the otter is a very clever creature. The entrance to his house is hidden under water, where no dog nor other enemy is likely to find it, or to get in if they do find it; and his home is so well planned that some part of it is always dry and well ventilated.

When the otter wants his supper, for he eats only at night, it may be said that he takes neither breakfast nor dinner—he slips neither into the water, and as soon as he sees a fish, he gives chase to it. He has large, full eyes like a seal's, and he can see in the water as well as on land. He is web-footed, and his long, flexible body and stout tail enable him to move through the water with a motion very much like that of a fish. He can thus swim very fast, and few fish are able to escape him.

During the day-time, the otter generally stays quiet in his burrow, but at night he comes out, and makes it very lively for the fish. Sometimes, when fish are scarce, he will do his midnight hunting on land, and will be glad to catch a chicken or any other small animal he may meet.

If an otter is caught when it is quite young, it may be tamed. I once saw a couple of tame ones in New York, and they were as lively and playful as a pair of terrier dogs. Sometimes tame otters are trained to catch fish for their masters. In this kind of fishing, the otter slips quietly into the water, and generally catches first all the fish he wants to eat himself. When he has had enough, he brings the next one he catches to his master. A very well-trained otter will go into the water several times in this way, and frequently will bring out a large fish each time. Otters are occasionally employed by fishermen who use nets. The nets are first set, and then the otters go into the water and drive the fish into the nets, where they are caught.

There is a story told of a man in England who had a tame otter which followed him about on shore like a dog, and which, also, used to fish for him. The two companions would go out on the river in a boat, when the otter would jump overboard, and bring fish back to the man. If the animal staid away too long, his master would call him by his name, and he would immediately return.

One day the man was away from home, and his young son thought it would be a good idea to take his father's otter and go fishing. So he took the little animal into the boat, and rowed out upon the river. The otter jumped into the river exactly as he used to do for the boy's father, but he staid below a long time, and when the boy called him he did not come back. Either he did not know his name when spoken by a strange voice, or he did not like the boy well enough to come back to him, for he remained out of sight, and after the boy had called him in vain for a long time, he was obliged to return to shore without him.

Several days after this, the man was walking along the river-bank near the place where his son had gone fishing. He was greatly grieved at the loss of his pet otter, and I expect the boy had been whipped. The man stood at the edge of the water, and began to call the otter by his name. He did not think there was any particular use in doing this, but it reminded him of his little friend and of old fishing times. But you can scarcely imagine his astonishment when, in a few moments, his faithful otter came swimming out of the water, and lay down on the shore at his feet. If he had brought a string of fish along with him, I do not think the man could have been more surprised and delighted.

In India and some other Eastern countries, this fishing with tame otters is made quite a business. Bishop Heber tells us that on the bank of a river in Hindostan he once saw eight or nine

fine large otters tied to stakes driven into the sand. These handsome fellows were either lying asleep on the shore or swimming about in the water as far as their ropes would let them. It is likely that when these otters were used for fishing, their native masters did not set them loose and allow them to swim about as they pleased, but made them go into the water with the long cord still fastened to their necks. In this way the otter could swim far enough to catch fish, and his master would be always sure of having his otter, whether he got any fish or not.

In England, otter-hunting used to be a favorite amusement, and in some parts of the country it is carried on yet. A certain kind of dog, called the otter-hound, is especially trained for this sport, and the hunters use short spears. Some of the hunters and dogs go on one side of the stream where others are expected to be found, and some on the other. If an otter has recently been along the bank, the dogs catch his scent, and they bark and howl, and scratch the ground, and the men shout and beat the reedy bushes and the shore until the poor otter is frightened out of his house, and takes to the water. But here he is discovered by the bubbles of air which come up where he is breathing, and the men wade into the stream and strike at the place where they suppose the otter is. The dogs, too, sometimes go into the water, and in this way the otter is either killed or driven ashore. When he goes on land he generally shows fight, and the dogs often have a very hard time before he is killed.

There are otters, however, which are much better worth hunting than the common otter. These are the great sea-otters, which are found in the regions about Behring's Straits and in Kamtschatka, also in some of the waters of South America. These are much larger than the common otter, some of them weighing seventy or eighty pounds. These animals are hunted for the sake of their fur, which is very valuable, and they are probably not so active and difficult to kill as the common otter, which has so many enemies that it is obliged to be very cunning and courageous. Up in those cold regions where the sea otter lives he is only occasionally disturbed by man, and probably never by any other creature. These otters do not appear to be violent, and tied a towl around his neck, to show that he could hang himself without pain. This exhibition would have amounted to suicide if his roommate had not come to his rescue. Then he wanted to break a burning lamp to show how he could replace the broken pieces and make it continue to give light. The lamp being placed out of reach, his attention was directed to other things. He then thought his great physical strength a master worth of a long harangue, but in the midst of it he made so much noise that Mrs. and Mr. Brady came up to see what the matter was, and calling an officer had him taken to the Four Courts.

The next day he was sent to the St. Vincent Insane Asylum. His violence increasing, he snatched a cap from the head of a sister and tore it to atoms. After this it was thought best to bind his hands and feet. For several days he was a raving maniac, but continued to waste away until he had no strength to resist a little desire to inflict injury upon the nurses. His death occurred Friday morning at six o'clock, only a few hours before the arrival of his father, who had been notified that his son had lost his mind, and who had come to take him home. The body was shipped from this city to Toronto yesterday.

Mrs. Brady said last night that, whether or not the hanging had produced the above effect, she did not know; but she did know that the young man had always shown the best of sense until he had witnessed that sight, and the fact that it had made a deep impression upon his mind was evident from such expressions as the following: "It was a shame to hang those men; it should not have been done. I'll tell you what they ought to have done, they ought to have turned them loose on a year's probation, and set somebody to watch them. He could have followed them around everywhere, and the first time one did wrong they could have put him in a dungeon with no light in it, only a little round hole to pass food through on a black plate."

When he put the rope around his neck the night of his arrest, he said:

"I would not hurt me to hang me the way they did those follows. Now, just look at me. I could stand it forever; but it was a shame to do such a cruel thing."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

One of the Spectators.

The recent hangings in this city have been attended by many odd circumstances, none of which is stranger than the death of a young man named John L. Kaiser, at St. Vincent's Asylum, of what is known as acute delirium, said to have been superinduced by witnessing the execution of Ellis and Kotovsky.

Kaiser was a young man of twenty-two, whose parents lived in Toronto, but who had been employed for some time as a clerk on one of the boats of the upper Missouri River. When the boat went into winter quarters the young man was temporarily thrown out of work, but was well supplied with money, which he saved from his summer earnings. He was preparing to visit his parents in Canada. On the 6th of January, however, somebody gave him a ticket, and he went to see Kotovsky and Ellis hung.

When he came back to his boarding-house, No. 1,106 Pine street, he talked of nothing but the execution, and while many of his expressions were very silly they were overlooked, or regarded, for the time being, as an attempt at wit. In the afternoon he took a long walk, going out to Grand avenue, as he explained on his return, without recourse to the street-cars. That night at the supper-table he became very gay and sang several songs, when he had not been heard to sing before. At nine o'clock he went to bed, but did not sleep, and talked so strangely to his room-mate that he was afraid to sleep. Between twelve and one he began to sleep, and a towl around his neck to show that he could hang himself without pain. This exhibition would have amounted to suicide if his roommate had not come to his rescue.

He wanted to break a burning lamp to show how he could replace the broken pieces and make it continue to give light. The lamp being placed out of reach, his attention was directed to other things. He then thought his great physical strength a master worth of a long harangue, but in the midst of it he made so much noise that Mrs. and Mr. Brady came up to see what the matter was, and calling an officer had him taken to the Four Courts.

The next day he was sent to the St. Vincent Insane Asylum. His violence increasing, he snatched a cap from the head of a sister and tore it to atoms. After this it was thought best to bind his hands and feet. For several days he was a raving maniac, but continued to waste away until he had no strength to resist a little desire to inflict injury upon the nurses. His death occurred Friday morning at six o'clock, only a few hours before the arrival of his father, who had been notified that his son had lost his mind, and who had come to take him home. The body was shipped from this city to Toronto yesterday.

Mrs. Brady said last night that, whether or not the hanging had produced the above effect, she did not know; but she did know that the young man had always shown the best of sense until he had witnessed that sight, and the fact that it had made a deep impression upon his mind was evident from such expressions as the following: "It was a shame to hang those men; it should not have been done. I'll tell you what they ought to have done, they ought to have turned them loose on a year's probation, and set somebody to watch them. He could have followed them around everywhere, and the first time one did wrong they could have put him in a dungeon with no light in it, only a little round hole to pass food through on a black plate."

When he put the rope around his neck the night of his arrest, he said:

"I would not hurt me to hang me the way they did those follows. Now, just look at me. I could stand it forever; but it was a shame to do such a cruel thing."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Bad Banking.

"Recent defalcations in the banking community do not appear to have made a deep impression on the minds of the directors of this institution," remarked an official of one of the National Banks of this city, in response to a question made by a *Herald* reporter yesterday.

"Yes, there was a slight stir among the old gentlemen who compose our Board of Directors," he continued, "after the first expose of the Newark frauds appeared in print. That is to say, they went to this clerk and to that clerk in a feeble kind of way, put several questions to them, and on one occasion, I believe, they had energy enough to count the cash on hand, and to satisfy themselves that the bulk of the balances was correct. But, so far as making a thorough inspection is concerned, that was too great an effort for them altogether.

"Some of them are verging on the seventies; few, if any, are under sixty."

"What is the ordinary method of the weekly routine business?"

"The cashier reads his weekly statement of loans effected, discounts made, and cash and securities on hand and on deposit. Then the old fellows pass to one another, look at it in a casual sort of way through their spectacles; sometimes put in an objection to this or that discount, and take the cashier's word for the rest."

"Do the securities count the cash and check the securities regularly?"

"Only when the Government Inspector makes his rounds, which he generally does about once a month; but, whenever he intends doing so, he usually notifies the directors that he is coming."

"Is this notice communicated to the Presidents in confidence?"

"I should scarcely think it was, for all concerned appear to know pretty accurately when he is coming along. There seems to be a sort of tacit understanding to that effect."

"Do the Government officers perform their duties thoroughly?"

"Of late they have been more particular than formerly, but as to how long this will last I don't know. These officers are supposed to count every dollar, but the manner in which bank bills are put up renders counting a very tedious process. It has frequently been noticed that a \$10,000 package of \$100 bills has been cursorily glanced at by the officer simply passing his hand rapidly over one end of the bundle, taking it for granted that all the notes are there. In this bank a Government officer takes three days to make a complete inspection. In other banks it will take him ten."

"What means have you for checking shortage in a bundle of notes?"

"Suppose, for instance, we receive \$20,000 from another bank. The bundle is fastened with a strap upon which the initials of the clerk who has counted it are printed. Should the amount be

short, that bank is notified and the initials given, and the clerk making up the package is, of course, held responsible. This, however, does not happen very often, but when it does the bank sending the package invariably makes up the difference."

"What is the usual nature of the security accepted by the bank directors from employees?"

"Sometimes by expecting them to take stock in the bank, sometimes in the form of mortgage, sometimes by accepting a policy from a guaranty company, and occasionally by taking no security whatever. It is a singular fact, but the largest securities offered by friends of banking employees are not infrequently tendered on behalf of those who make the most inefficient officers. And it is just here where family patronage steps in. Nearly everybody here is a relative or a personal friend of a director, and I suppose it is much the same with other concerns. It looks as if banking positions were especially instituted for the sake of fostering family associations. In this respect this policy is the reverse of that followed by large wholesale firms, which take their men merely on their merits."

"Do you find that bank directors borrow largely from their institutions?"

"I can only speak of this particular bank so far as this question applies; but I venture to say that the nine directors of the board borrow more money from it in the course of the year than any eighteen of its best customers, and the same practice, I am told, exists largely in other institutions. If all the transactions were made public they would make very lively reading. The bank director's position being all powerful, it necessarily has a close connection with the cashier's department, and when this system of borrowing degenerates into a habit the cashier obtains a leverage, which, if he is inclined to dishonesty, he can easily control for his personal benefit. I venture to say that many a gigantic fraud has been germinated by this means, through which the cashier has eventually gained some advantage over one or more of the directors."

"What remedy would you suggest for this abuse?"

"Simply to have a clause in bank charters prohibiting banking corporations from borrowing from their own bank and enacting a heavy penalty for a breach of the law. Even then, although it might not quite abolish the system, it would at any rate go a long way toward checking it. The reason I have spoken so fully upon the matter is on account of the necessity of reaching public opinion in such a way that some better system be devised."

"The next day he was sent to the St. Vincent Insane Asylum. His violence increasing, he snatched a cap from the head of a sister and tore it to atoms. After this it was thought best to bind his hands and feet. For several days he was a raving maniac, but continued to waste away until he had no strength to resist a little desire to inflict injury upon the nurses. His death occurred Friday morning at six o'clock, only a few hours before the arrival of his father, who had been notified that his son had lost his mind, and who had come to take him home. The body was shipped from this city to Toronto yesterday.

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THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

TRAIN LEAVE.	
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.	
Rockford and Elgin.	11:00 A. M.
For Chicago, Elgin, via Beloit.	1:35 P. M.
For Milwaukee, Chicago and East.	2:26 P. M.
For Milwaukee, Chicago and East.	12:30 P. M.
For Beloit, Rock Island and South.	11:00 A. M.
For Beloit, Rock Island and South.	7:15 P. M.
For Monroe, Mineral Point, Shullsburg and Platteville.	9:26 A. M.
For Monroe, Mineral Point, Shullsburg and Platteville.	7:30 P. M.
For Madison, St. Paul and North.	9:26 A. M.
For Madison, St. Paul and North.	2:10 P. M.
For Brodhead and Albany.	7:10 P. M.
TRAIN ARRIVE.	
From Chicago and East, via Beloit.	9:15 A. M.
Rockford and Elgin.	2:27 P. M.
From Milwaukee, Chicago and East.	7:10 A. M.
From Beloit, Rock Island and South.	9:15 A. M.
West.	3:27 P. M.
From Monroe, Mineral Point, Shullsburg and Platteville.	9:25 P. M.
From Brodhead and Albany.	2:26 A. M.
From Brodhead and Albany.	12:30 A. M.
From Madison, St. Paul and North.	1:15 P. M.
W. H. MYERS, Agent.	
A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass'r. A.C.T.	

Chicago & Northwestern.

Train at Janesville Station.	
GOING NORTH.	Arrive.
Day Express.....	1:35 P. M.
Fond du Lac passenger.....	8:45 P. M.
GOING SOUTH.	Depart.
Day Express.....	12:55 P. M.
Fond du Lac passenger.....	7:30 A. M.
ATLTON BRANCH.	

TRAIN ARRIVE.	
From Beloit, mixed.....	9:20 A. M.
From Afton and North, passenger.....	10:25 A. M.
From Beloit, Rock Island and South.	11:00 A. M.
From Afton, and North and South, mixed.....	9:40 P. M.
TRAIN DEPART.	
For Beloit, mixed.....	7:05 A. M.
For Beloit, Rock Island and Chicago, passenger.....	9:40 A. M.
For Madison, Winona, St. Paul, and all points in Minn. and Da.	11:00 A. M.
For Afton, mixed, connecting North and South.....	2:30 P. M.
For Afton, mixed, connecting North and South.....	6:40 P. M.
M. HUGGETT, Gen'l. Supt.	
W. H. STENNETT,	
General Passenger Agent.	

Ice! Ice!—Thankful to last year's customers for their patronage, I am again prepared with a large crop of ice to serve them, and as many others as see fit to patronize me during the coming year. The ice in my house on North River street is for family trade only, while that at Monterey is for cooling purposes. Ice is 14 to 16 inches thick and of finest quality. Orders may be left at King's bookstore, A. Rider's, or at my residence, No. 2 South Jackson street.

J. H. GATELEY.

GUARDS CONCERT Friday night. Let everybody go and enjoy a treat. Mrs. C. Conrad, Miss Hattie Dearborn, Miss Jessie Crosby, Mr. Fethers, Professor Arnold, and Henry Murphy are on the programme. Only 10 cents admission.

Lost—On Sunday, February 26th, between my residence on Bluff street, and the Baptist church, a locket and chain, I will pay five dollars reward for the return of the same. WM. STODDARD.

G. W. WHEELER has removed to Myers house block, Main street, and will continue his auction sale until the whole stock is closed out. Don't fail to call on him for bargains.

If you want a first class filterer call at Gazette office.

FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF HORSES Col. Burr Robbins has established head quarters at Spring Brook farm under the management of Spencer Alexander (known as Delavan) where parties having horses for sale or wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call.

FOR SALE—A piano box, cross spring, buggy, good as new. Enquire at Gazette office.

A SMALL CAXTON PRINTING PRESS, good as new, for sale at the Gazette Counting Rooms.

For sale at the Gazette office a wire flower stand.

FOR SALE—\$1200 will buy a large house and lot, with good barn, on South Main street. Small payment down, long time on balance. Inquire at Gazette office.

LOCAL MATTERS.

\$1500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars. nov22awly

Ladies' and Gent's Stationery.

For a good article of Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c., at reasonable prices, call at Sutherland's Bookstore. feb21awly

A CARD.

Those who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. nov22awly

On Thirty Days' Trial.

We will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Battery, Electric Apparatus for trial for thirty days to young men and older persons who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, etc., guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration of the diseases mentioned. Also for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paroxysms, Liver and Kidney difficulties, Ruptures, and many other diseases. Illustrated pamphlet sent free. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. nov22awly

Mother! Mother!! Mother!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere 25 cents a bottle.

marital mon-wed-est-35wly

A POPULAR Tonic.

For Weak Lungs and Consumption. No preparation ever introduced to the American public, for the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, &c. Constitutions, Weakness of the Lungs, or Consumption, incipient or advanced stages of the disease, has ever met with the indorsements of physicians or practical physicians. The Root and Rye. The repeated and continuous salves, tinctures, everywhere are the best evidence of its real merits. Letters and testimonials from every quarter of the country, attesting the stimulating, tonic, and restorative qualities of the proprietors, and can be adduced to convince the most skeptical reader of its intrinsic value. The preparation is made from a numerous and pleasant taste, as a grateful article, will satisfy all those who are afflicted or pining away to be secured by the use of Tolu, Root and Rye.—Chicago.

BRIEFS.

—Miss Kate Hickey is confined to her home with sickness.

—R. Lee is very ill, with rheumatism, at the Pember house.

—Mr. Archibald Galbraith started today for Europe to purchase another stock of Clydesdales.

—It was a terrible wet and nasty job for the fire lads, at the fire Saturday night, but they were stayers, every one.

—Miss Lydia Barrett, and Miss Eva Cook, of Baraboo, Wis., are in the city visiting with Mrs. G. R. Thompson.

Nels Carlson has a "jack rabbit" at his meat market, on Main street, which was sent to him by a friend in Columbus, Kansas.

—Charles Marshal, of Shopiere, was before the municipal court this afternoon, charged with drunkenness, and was fined one dollar and costs.

—First Assistant Engineer John Kelley had charge of the fire department on Saturday night, Chief Young being out of town on a visit. Mr. Kelley did his work well.

—"Yankee Pat" was found by Marshal Hogan early on Sunday morning in a beastly state of intoxication, and was taken down to Skavlem's where he will probably remain for a while.

—Mrs. Dr. J. W. St. John has received a very flattering offer to sing in a concert at Fargo, Dakota, on the Northern Pacific road, but other engagements will prevent her from accepting.

—Some of our sister cities who are quarreling about the slow work and inefficiency of their fire departments, should visit Janesville and witness our boys turn out. They might learn something.

—Mr. John B. Merrill and son, of Milwaukee, spent Sunday in this city, visiting his brother, Mr. Hiram Merrill. We are glad to note that the health of the latter is improving, and hopes are entertained that he will soon be himself again.

—The Guards have arranged for a series of concerts to be given in their armory, the first one to be given next Friday night. A small admission of 10 cents will be charged. The programme will embrace vocal and instrumental music and readings.

—The Janesville postoffice money order department paid last week eighty-three orders amounting to \$1,161.06, and issued during the same time one hundred and thirty-three orders amounting to \$2,013.77, the fees amounting to \$17.70, making a total of \$3,192.53.

—Harry Anderson's orchestra plays tomorrow evening for the Concordia society; on Wednesday evening for Prof. Severance's dancing school; Thursday at the dedication of the tobacco warehouse in Milton Junction, and on Friday evening at Janesville Grange hall.

—A moulder who had an over load of poor whisky, and a journeyman tailor, had a little "scraps" near the Spence house at noon to day. Aside from one or two severe kicks in the face of the moulder, no particular harm was done.

—Matt Greer, was on a regular hurrash last evening, and was found by Marshal Hogan and officer John Brown, trying to raise a disturbance with the Chinamen in the Myers block. The Marshal endeavored to quiet Matt, but all his efforts were fruitless, until he became so boisterous and uncontrollable, when he was put into a wagon and taken to jail.

—Mr. Burr Robbins and wife sailed from New Orleans for Mexico, on Sunday, going by the way of Key West. Mrs. Robbins was not in first rate health and the ride across the Gulf of Mexico did not have any charms for her. They witnessed several processions of the Mardi Gras in New Orleans, and Mr. Robbins made scenes that no pen description can do the scene justice.

—This afternoon officer Ed Smith brought before the municipal court three of the hardest looking specimens of the tramp fraternity that ever appeared before that court. They were bad looking and bad behaved specimens of the human race. One of them hailed from Chicago, another from Rockford, and one had no home. They were given ten days each at the county jail, on a bread and water diet.

—Tracy Montgomery, town treasurer of the town of Porter, completed his settlement with the county treasurer, today, and had no uncollected taxes to return, as he had collected all the taxes assessed against the town for the year 1881, being the first on record in Rock county in which a town treasurer has collected the entire assessment, making no uncollected tax return to the county.

—Wednesday evening Lappin's Music Hall will be occupied by Le Blake's Star Combination, and it is safe to say that there will be a full house. With such a popular play as the Calico Slave is known to be, and a company composed of such artists as Miss Lillian Earle, Miss Mable Gerard, Miss Mella Reno, Dick Booth and the female impersonator Le Blake, as a Calico Slave, who is undoubtedly at the head in his specialty, every one will feel well paid for attending. Reserved seats are now for sale at Warren Collins' Music store.

The Weather.

REPORTED BY PRENTICE & EVENSON, DREYCO.

The thermometer at 7 o'clock a. m. today stood at 24 degrees above zero, and at 1 o'clock p. m. at 51 degrees above. Cloudy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1 a. m.—The indications for to-day are as follows:

For the lake region—Upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys—partly cloudy weather, and cloudy weather, with local rains; winds mostly southerly, variable or higher temperature, lower pressure.

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is \$3, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of daily visit, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the Hop Bitters taken in time, \$1,000 and all the year's sickness.—ED.

TRE BODY FOUND.

William Henning's Body Found in Rock River by Fred H. Riechers.

The body of the missing man, William Henning, was found on Saturday afternoon, by Fred H. Riechers, a farmer living in the town of Beloit, near the town line of Rock. The city authorities were immediately notified, and the body was brought to the city late on Saturday evening, and an inquest held on Sunday forenoon, by Justice M. S. Prichard. As already stated in the Gazette, "the deceased left his home, near the Blind institute, on Wednesday morning, December 28th, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of going to work for J. W. Carpenter, wood dealer, and, to save distance, was in the habit of crossing the railroad bridge at Monterey, and it was thought that in the darkness, he slipped and fell into the river. It seems that the cause of the fatal fall must have been that he stepped into a hole, a plank on the bridge being broken. His hat and handkerchief were found on the bridge near this, about half an hour later, by Mr. Boylan, a section boss, who, being unable to identify them, and it not being known that the man was missing, took them to the round house. About noon one of the family brought Henning's dinner over to the coal yard, expecting, of course, to find him there, but learned that he had not been at work that morning. His employer was as much in the dark as to his whereabouts as any one, and then the search began. Inquiries were made, and these led to the fact that a hat and handkerchief had been found on the bridge. These were identified as belonging to the missing man, who usually carried his handkerchief in his cap, which accounts for the two being found together, his cap having evidently fallen off by his stumbling or stepping into the hole on the bridge." A diligent search was made for the body; the river was dragged for some distance, but all efforts for its recovery were unsuccessful, until Saturday forenoon, when Mr. Fred H. Riechers came upon the body, which was lodged in a tree top which lay partially submerged in Rock river. Mr. Reicher immediately secured the body and came to town and informed the authorities. Upon a careful examination of the body, a severe bruise was found upon the head, but the skull was not broken; a severe bruise was also found upon the arm. The only thing in the way of identification found upon the body, aside from his clothing, was a portion of a printed card, used in the wood yard, to denote the quality and quantity of wood the teamster delivers. After taking the evidence of some six or seven witnesses, the coroner's verdict was rendered as follows:

An inquisition taken at the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1882, before Moses S. Prichard, one of the Justices of the Peace of the said county upon the view of the body of William Henning then dead, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed, who were duly sworn to inquire on behalf of the State, when in what manner, and by what means the said William Henning came to his death, upon their oaths do say, that the said William Henning on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1881, attempting to cross the Railroad bridge across Rock River at Monterey, in said city, and accidentally fell from the same into the river and came to his death by that moulder, who had an over load of poor whisky, and a journeyman tailor, had a little "scraps" near the Spence house at noon to day. Aside from one or two severe kicks in the face of the moulder, no particular harm was done.

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